The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

E. P. HAM, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Delivering, 15 cents dollar a month; or delivered by mail, $6 per year, $3 for six months, $1 for one month. Subscriptions in small sums may be sent in postage stamps. Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Market Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year ($2 cash), or, if not paid in advance, $2 50 at the end of the year. Clubs of Ten, $17 50; one copy gratis to getter up of the Club.

Money may also be sent by postoffice order, or in a registered letter, at our risk. The name of the postoffice to which the paper is sent should be distinctly given. Remittances may be made either by Drafts, Checks, Postoffice Orders or Registered Letters, at our risk.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEW PAPER ARRANGEMENTS.—1. Any person taking a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send the paper until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE

VIA THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Specific.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, September 8.—The new Ministry is announced as follows: Senior Chancellor, President, Lord portfolio; Senior Carnarvon, Minister of Finance; Bergen of Justice; Pedgrew, of Public Works; Lloyd, General of Ireland; Cross, Minister of Warfare; Manchester, of the Interior; Senior, of Colonies.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, September 8.—The steamships Kansas, Memnon, Republic and City of Chester, from New York, and the Polynesian, from Montreal, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 8, 5 P. M.—Consols 92½@92¾; 10 61, 92¼; 10-40s, 90¾, new 5s, 91; Erie 47¾.

PARIS, September 8.—Rentes 68 francs 15 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 8.—Cotton buoyant at 9⅝d; uplands, 9,000 bales; American, 7,000; speculation and export, 3,000. Breadstuffs steady; red winter, 10s 9d; No. 2 spring, 10s 3d. Pork, 80s. Lard, 52s. Bacon, 40s. Tallow, 43s.

LONDON, September 8.—Refined petroleum 40 cents.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

PROPOSED MASSACRE IN CHINA.

Here are again rumors afloat at Shanghai that the Chinese that an organization was in progress for a general massacre of Europeans in the ports of China. The reason stated is that the Chinese minister will not consent to certain modifications of the treaty, and that the Chinese government have taken this as a challenge to war, and the news showing the superiority of Europeans in China inspired a feeling to massacre. Rumors are becoming more and more general, and a large number of soldiers are being collected around various points where foreign residences are stationed.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Fifth Day's Session—The Rearrangement of Districts—A Compromise—An Unworthy Member Expelled, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., September 8, 1873.

The conference opened at eight o'clock with religious services by Rev. Guy. Dr. Verner, of Christ church, Pittsburgh, was introduced. Dr. Rust addressed the Conference, presenting the claims of the orphans. Addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. Pringle, announcing his desire to be free from active service after laboring fifty-two years. He was glad to see the superannuates still without appointment. R. R. Roberts, a supernumary preacher from the oil country, charged him cheating and fornication, was expelled. No. 1 of appeal was given. The consideration of the arrangement of districts was resumed, considerable conflicting manifested. Rev. Dr. Rust suggested an amendment in the shape of a compromise, giving the rearrangement of districts to the Bishop in Cabinet, strictly but forming no new districts. A vote was called for and the previous question moved, but, on motion of Dr. Hill, was withdrawn, the debate was continued at considerable length. The compromise proposed by Dr. Hill, was carried by a decided vote. The reunion of L. B. Williams, of Monticello, was ranged from effective to supernumary without appointment. Court commencing to-day, the Conference gave up the Court house, assembling for the afternoon session in the church. The session was principally occupied with memorial services in memory of ministers and ministers' wives who have died during the year.

The Education Committee reported the Allegheny College flourishing.

There will be a third session to-night, with a view of closing to-morrow.

Details of the Third Day's Session—Services of Sunday—Part of Monday's Session.

Special Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., September 6, 1873.

Conference met at usual hour. Religious services were conducted by Rev. A. J. Merchant.

Minutes were read and approved.

D. C. Osborne presented resolutions of welcome from Rev. H. Baker, Jr., transferred from Kentucky conference, which were passed.

Dr. R. S. Rust, Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and Dr. A. J. Kynett were introduced.

Dr. C. Prindle, P. E., of Cleveland district, presented a written report of the condition of his district.

The names of the preachers of that district were read, and having reported the amount of their missionary collections, their characters were approved.

Similar proceedings were had with reference to Sweetwater District, James Gallagher, P. E.; Graham, P. E. Erie District, D. M. Stowe, P. E. Meadville District, W. P. Bignell, P. E.; New Castle District, S. S. Lytle, P. E.; Beaver District, J. Mc-Cune, P. E.; Jamestown District, N. Wilson, P. E., and Kittanning District, R. A. Cravens, P. E.

Dr. J. Horner, of the Pittsburgh Book Concern, was introduced and made a few remarks as the representative of the different Book Concerns. Each Book Concern represented at the conference, and also expressed their satisfaction and thanks for the correspondence with which mainly they had been favored.

J. S. Dobbs presented a resolution requesting the Bishop to reduce the number of districts to five or more. A. A. Wherry presented a paper purporting to be from a joint meeting of the several Church Boards at Erie making a similar change in the number of districts. The presentation of these documents created quite a bustle, and on motion a select committee, participated in by J. Flowers, D. C. Osborne, W. Sampson, D. D. Lore, L. L. Mead and J. Graham, The matter was finally adjourned until nine A. M. Monday, in order that the Bishop might have a definite conference with the Church. J. Brown, L. Wick, J. A. Bonner, C. W. Fouke, L. F. Merritt and H. W. Hale were elected delegates to the General Conference. Jr. P. Mills, who was continued a deacon, J. Watson and W. W. Palmer were examined and passed.

The superannuated preachers were called and their characters passed satisfactorily. Session was extended to finish the preceding business. Monday at 9 A. M. was fixed upon for the usual services commemorative of those who had died during the year.

A crowded auditory listened with wrapt attention to a lecture on Mexico in the Presbyterian church on Friday evening by Bishop Haven.

This afternoon Rev. S. W. Fry preached on the necessity of the sufferings of Christ, and the evening sermon was occupied with the anniversary of the Sunday School Society, which was addressed by Drs. Kynett and Rust.

MONDAY, September 8, 1873.

The Lovefeast at 9 A. M. of Sunday was "a feast of good things." The "noise and the shouting" indicated seasons of unusual enjoyment, and did not terminate sooner to rejoice in the return of the characters of the "former days."

At 10½ A. M. Bishop Haven preached "the preaching which God had bid him preach unto the ninevites" in one words to Jonah. The sermon was admirable in all the parts. It was remarkably appropriate to an ecclesiastical conference and to the circumstances expected to accompany that which a Bishop in his reaching ought to attend at. It was instructive and inspiring. And the sermon was given with great satisfaction. Indeed, Bishop Haven is making very favorable impressions here in all the exercises and in the performance of the duties of his position. At the close of the service the deacons were ordained, at the same hour, Rev. S. M. Vernon, of Christ church, preached to the colored people, and Rev. Dr. Morse, at the Lutheran church; and the different objects of the town were occupied by ministers of the conference.

Rev. R. Nelson, D.D., senior agent of the Book Concern at New York, preached at 2½ P. M. on Missionary Recognition and Reunion, after which the ordination of Deacons took place.

At seven P. M. the anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society was held. Addresses were delivered by Prof. Edwards and Dr. Rust. Bishop Haven also followed with an address which he closed with an appeal for the congregation for $10 to be applied to the education of three scores of children for the use of a school in the State of Georgia. More than that amount was quickly contributed by the preachers present, and the collection has been added by the lady, and the meeting adjourned with feelings of very satisfactory and hopeful sense of the necessities of the freedmen of the South.

This morning many of the visitors and some members of the Conference leave for their homes, among them Rev. T. C. Dickson and Rev. S. M. Vernon, of your city.

Conference met at the usual hour and was opened with religious services conducted by Rev. R. A. Caruthers presented a petition from H. Bond for reinstatement in the ministry, which on motion of Dr. Hill was referred to the Committee on the Itinerancy.

Dr. S. M. Vernon was introduced. Drs. Rust and Kynett briefly addressed the conference. The following persons were elected Lay Delegates to the Chautauqua Lake Camp Meeting Association, viz.: Norton, G. W. Chesebro, E. Steward, Charles E. Hatch and M. Bailey.

Dr. C. Prindle was, at his own request, granted a supernumerary relation, commutation in the case of R. H. Roberts reported his expulsion—from which action he entered an appeal. The question of appeal was taken up, viz., as to the arranging of the existing Rulers districts, and Dr. M. Hill moved to amend by referring the whole matter to the Bishop and Cabinet.

Cholera Appears at Logan, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGAN, Ohio, September 8, 1873.

The cholera made its appearance in our place today. Two cases are reported up to this evening.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A special from Washington says that the action of Postmaster Pilley, of Chicago, in assessing the clerks in the office for political or other purposes, is not approved by Postmaster General Creswell, and that the latter official will order Mr. Pilley to refund the assessment to the employees.

The telegraph line between Detroit and Sault St. Mary was completed and placed in operation yesterday.

Cloud, the carman, arrived at Cairo yesterday at 2 P. M.

The steamship Otto, from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday; and the Italy, from same port, arrived at New York.

The Republican State Committee of Massachusetts yesterday chose Alexander H. Bullock to preside over the State Convention.

Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, will to-day send into Councils a message recommending that the Attorney General be requested to sue out a writ of quo warranto to ascertain the legal status of the American University of Philadelphia, an institution which, it is charged, has been issuing diplomas illegally.

Yellow fever is reported on the increase at Shreveport.

There was frost Sunday night in a number of places throughout Illinois and Iowa, but so far as known it is not sufficient to do material damage.

Two thousand and ten emigrants arrived at Castle Garden, New York, yesterday.

The Boston base ball club beat the Atlantics at Brooklyn yesterday by a score of 15 to 10.

Hon. Wm. Gaston has been officially notified of his nomination for Governor by the Massachusetts Democratic Convention, and has verified the same.

At Philadelphia, yesterday, the Philadelphias beat the Athletics 6 to 5.

The committee on design and location of the monument of Gen. Thomas, meets in the reception room of City Hall, in this city, on September 16th instead of the 15th, as erroneously stated in the notice of the meeting issued. All persons having designs hereinfore issued, All persons having designs hereinfore issued, All persons having models to submit and proposals to build to offer, should send them to the committee on the former date.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

COMING ARMY REUNIONS.

Armies of Tennessee and Cumberland.

Boiler Inspector for Pittsburgh.

Meeting of Experimental Commission.

Garrisoning Fort WallaWalla.

Railroad Connection with New York.

A New Line Building by the Pennsylvania Central.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 8, 1873.

The issue of notices of the seventh annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at Toledo on October 15 and 16, has been anticipated by General Sherman. General John A. Logan will deliver the oration. General Sherman, accompanied by his staff, will also be present at the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at Pittsburgh, October 17 and 18.

Boiler Inspector for Pittsburgh.

The appointment of Robert W. Armstrong, as Assistant Inspector of Boilers for the Pittsburgh District, was made out to-day, and the forms necessary to be complied with before he can enter upon his duties have been forwarded.

The Experimental Commission.

At the meeting of the Experimental Commission to be held here on Wednesday, a number of letters from scientific and practical men, will be presented. Many of these letters are of importance as containing the views of some of the leading engineers of the country. The Commissioners are also expected to perfect their plan of operations regarding the contemplated improvements. The machinery is now being manufactured, and it supposed that the commission will be ready to commence soon after the adjournment of the meeting here.

Fort Walla Walla.

General Davis has arrived at Fort Walla Walla, on the Columbia river, and after reconstructing the post will station a permanent garrison there. The late Major General Canby considered the fort of so little importance that, at his suggestion, it was abandoned by the troops and turned over to the Interior Department to be used for Indian purposes. The town has a population of 1,500 at present, the head of navigation on the Columbia river, but of late years the trade has been received its usefulness as a center of operations for a large extent of country. The post has been retained by the War Department, and the Secretary of War has authorized General Davis to erect suitable quarters for officers and men. The latter he says, has already commenced and will be completed before winter sets in. General Davis will shortly set out for the scene of his command, which he has long desired.

New York Railroad Connections.

The rivalry of the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in their Washington and New York connections is beginning to show signs of extensive enterprises, looking to the shortening of travel and trade on that route. At present the Baltimore and Ohio is at the mercy of the Pennsylvania Central for the passage of trains between Philadelphia and New York, and it is believed that the latter road will shortly refuse connections at Elkton. The Pennsylvania Central, in view of the policy of controlling all its connections, if it shall be found to be of sufficient importance for the purpose of avoiding the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore road, will build its own Philadelphia and Baltimore. This line passes near West Chester, through Oxford, Belair, and near Towsontown, to the Baltimore and Ohio. A large force has been at work on the route in Pennsylvania and Maryland for more than a half. On behalf of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Companies are disposed to the project of building a road of their own from Philadelphia to New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8, 1873.

THE FORT SILL CANARD—NO TROUBLE THERE.

The following dispatch has been received from Fort Sill, dated September 6: "The general capture of this post, published in all papers received here to-day, is without foundation. Satanta and Big Tree still remain in confinement. There has been no trouble, and none is expected."

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN PICKET'S CASE.

James Parker, convicted murderer of Lieutenant Kingsbury, and an Indian in Idaho Territory, having been refused a pardon by the President, has sued out a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the Territory, which operates as a stay of proceedings until the court meets in January next.

PURCHASMENT OF THE SIOUX.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has instructed the Indian Agent of the Red Cloud Agency to distribute the Lodi Soldiers' Orphans of whom were captured from the massacred Pawnees, and to inform them that by this attack they have violated their treaty obligations and of course are allowed to hunt buffalo outside their reservations.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Revenue appointments were made to-day: Gaugers, Thos. B. Benton, SIXTH Missouri; Chas. Thorne, Nineteenth Ohio. Storekeeper, Robert A. Hancock, Fifth Kentucky.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8, 1873.

The highest barometer has veered eastward from the northwest and Upper Lake region to the Middle States, and the lowest from the Gulf States has diminished over the northwest and Upper Lakes, with rising temperature and winds shifting to easterly and southerly. Cloudy weather, with rain, prevailed on Sunday night over the New England and Middle States, but was followed on Monday by clear or partly cloudy weather and northerly winds. Cloudy weather and southerly to easterly winds have continued in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with rain on the coast and a weather on the Texas coast.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England the winds will probably shift easterly and southerly, with clear or partly cloudy weather and warmer. The Middle States and Lower Region easterly to southerly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather, with rising temperature in the evening. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi river and northern Florida, southerly to easterly winds, generally cool, cloudy weather and rain areas on the coast. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, winds shifting to southerly to westerly and southerly, rising temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather. For the Upper Lake region, falling barometer, higher temperature and fresh and brisk southeast and south winds, veering to south and west, and partly cloudy weather. For Texas, especially for the northern portion. For Missouri and the Mississippi valley southerly to easterly winds, veering winds from the southeast and south-west and partly cloudy weather, with possibly occasional light rains.

Midnight Bulletin.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1873—10:43 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	66	N. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	66	...	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa.	61	...	Clear.
Galveston, Tex.	78	S. E.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis, Ind.	60	N.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kas.	59	N.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	66	N.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	65	N.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	66	...	Cloudy.
New Orleans, La.	78	N. E.	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.	55	N. E.	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	63	N.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	66	N.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	54	N. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss.	76	N. W.	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa.	64	N.	Clear.
La Crosse, Minn.	56	S.	Fair.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 8, 1873.

THE NEWARK DEFALCATION.

Broadwell, the alleged defaulter, has receiver of Newark, has given bail for his appearance before the Grand Jury. A citizens' meeting is to be held this evening to take measures for the immediate appointment of a successor. At present the Baltimore and Ohio is at the mercy of the Pennsylvania Central for the passage of trains between Philadelphia and New York, and it is believed that the latter road will shortly refuse connections at Elkton. The Pennsylvania Central, in view of the policy of controlling all its connections, if it shall be found to be of sufficient importance for the purpose of avoiding the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore road, will build its own Philadelphia and Baltimore. This line passes near West Chester, through Oxford, Belair, and near Towsontown, to the Baltimore and Ohio. A large force has been at work on the route in Pennsylvania and Maryland for more than a half. On behalf of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Companies are disposed to the project of building a road of their own from Philadelphia to New York.

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Galveston, Tex.	78	S. E.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis, Ind.	60	N.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kas.	59	N.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	66	N.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	65	N.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	66	...	Cloudy.
New Orleans, La.	78	N. E.	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.	55	N. E.	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	63	N.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	66	N.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	54	N. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss.	76	N. W.	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa.	64	N.	Clear.
La Crosse, Minn.	56	S.	Fair.

CASUALTIES.

Collision On the Atlantic and Great Western.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, Pa., September 8, 1873.

A freight train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad collided with a construction train between Corry and Union at noon yesterday, wrecking a dozen or more cars, killing one man and damaging both engines severely. Each train was running at about twenty miles an hour at the time. The engineers both jumped, and were uninjured.

Wealth, Taxation, Estimated and True Valuation and Public Indebtedness of the State of Pennsylvania,

COUNTIES.	I. Assessed value of real estate.	II. Assessed value of city ...	III. Total assessed value of real estate.	IV. Municipal tax rate.	V. Triennial tax rate.	VI. Population, 1870.	VII. Value of personal property.	VIII. Amount of funded debt.	IX. Amount of floating debt.	X. County rate as assessed.
Adams	$ 4,717,676	$1,000,319	$5,797,995	6	$12,193,800	20,315	$765	$4,100 00		$46,529 36
Allegheny	37,074,161	7,240,900	44,315,061	6	265,890,366	262,204	1,014	2,997,065 35	$141,184 74	445,492 21
Armstrong	11,498,3 8	2,359,795	13,148,113	5	41,244,339	45,352	901	165,000 00	.....	68,999 00
Beaver	4,672,561	782,400	4,905,022	5	24,525,110	36,145	625	5,600 00	.....	48,912 00
Bedford	*2,742,983	*292,400	2,944,783	7	21,313,481	29,625	719	9,950 00	.....	.....
Berks	18,466,318	2,191,595	20,657,913	6	120,917,398	106,704	1,161	.....	15,200 00	109,881 63
Blair	6,291,062	927,450	6,487,917	4	25,951,258	28,951	1,241	20,000 00	.....	52,858 00
Bradford	6,701,329	927,450	7,628,779	5	28,143,850	53,304	717	.....	.....	45,772 61
Bucks	*10,494,061	.....	10,494,061	5	73,376,972	64,336	1,710	.....	.....	92,457 59
Butler	6,651,911	349,206	6,954,126	4	27,326,544	36,519	792	8,000 00	17,000 00	49,000 00
Cambria	4,641,992	621,009	5,262,992	5	25,569,502	30,000	766	70,850 00	3,000 00	41,990 00
Cameron	646,161	83,418	729,579	4	3,353,672	4,273	706	4,500 00	6,586 82	7,979 94
Carbon	2,792,203	197,894	2,990,097	4	16,329,224	18,344	592	88,425 00	3,618 10	53,452 88
Centre	*2,974,564	.....	2,974,564	5	23,162,160	31,478	1,065	.....	.....	.....
Chester	24,909,103	2,461,120	62,310,223	½	93,465,909	74,995	1,261	551,626 00	.....	153,299 43
Clarion	2,369,060	264,130	2,633,190	5	15,786,574	19,537	594	70,000 00	.....	31,459 56
Clearfield	3,994,136	415,000	4,409,136	5	12,984,493	20,741	524	71,000 00	.....	34,969 10
Clinton	*2,822,000	*22,000	2,850,000	4	12,270,260	19,311	710	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	3,403,527	232,000	3,635,527	5	15,060,151	20,760	1,010	.....	.....	23,317 49
Crawford	7,022,579	1,005,231	8,027,810	5	43,432,205	63,852	680	252,256 67	3,035 77	123,628 84
Cumberland	14,342,514	2,330,150	16,672,664	4	49,272,3	40,911	1,122	47,440 00	.....	57,082 00
Dauphin	13,583,257	2,066,823	15,749,080	4	62,997,620	69,740	1,197	261,700 91	.....	135,645 00
Delaware	20,000,000	2,772,000	22,772,000	½	49,128,940	29,483	1,246	485,078 62	600 00	98,256 70
Elk	1,561,000	200,000	1,761,000	5	5,281,914	7,205	325	4,000 00	5,000 00	13,100 00
Erie	12,387,600	3,429,291	16,816,891	½	59,224,471	63,913	892	12,760 00	16,731 25	121,534 75
Fayette	12,543,262	99,120	12,642,382	4	46,685,789	44,784	708	7,000 00	.....	61,881 06
Forest	209,672	45,000	254,672	3	2,254,139	4,010	252	25,000 00	700 00	14,284 26
Franklin	11,747,125	1,054,061	12,799,926	4	49,199,484	45,365	899	29,716 00	27,796 27	58,835 99
Fulton	*664,000	*138,879	802,879	4	4,616,205	9,260	493	.....	.....	.....
Greene	7,363,981	548,111	8,492,196	4	16,946,896	26,887	606	.....	.....	29,991 54
Huntingdon	5,535,925	623,122	6,159,047	6	24,624,904	31,425	788	.....	.....	34,949 67
Indiana	2,161,442	628,774	3,808,216	6	22,921,350	38,138	534	164,691 00	19,691 37	34,992 25
Jefferson	2,923,932	212,761	3,136,693	5	11,228,910	17,656	518	95,000 00	7,000 00	18,174 16
Juniata	*1,160,581	97,000	1,257,581	5	9,162,286	13,380	305	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster	31,317,294	11,942,746	43,260,040	3	127,670,488	121,349	1,602	165,000 00	40,000 00	146,991 13
Lawrence	4,124,874	650,000	4,774,874	4	19,097,512	27,291	699	251,758 13	.....	99,166 94
Lebanon	9,455,945	1,295,720	10,751,665	4	35,345,252	34,798	1,016	16,926 00	10,000 00	58,220 24
Lehigh	*8,508,377	1,354,422	10,221,499	5	51,313,295	56,736	912	.....	.....	81,240 50
Luzerne	19,781,210	3,153,004	22,934,214	5	153,706,972	160,255	958	79,250 00	5,600 00	160,940 53
Lycoming	6,164,276	784,677	6,948,953	5	29,793,376	47,826	825	13,319 63	.....	62,642 10
McKean	*849,629	*40,000	889,629	6	4,138,650	6,925	468	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	10,942,215	1,000,000	10,942,215	5	49,932,281	49,972	1,201	39,329 32	9,932 32	88,109 36
Mifflin	3,000,000	600,000	3,600,000	4	14,400,000	15,508	321	5,500 00	500 00	.....
Monroe	1,300,000	200,000	1,500,000	4	16,000,000	16,000	551	10,000 00	300 00	17,000 00
Montgomery	31,037,811	4,625,321	35,663,132	3	135,445,736	81,617	906	149,703 98	.....	146,491 45
Montour	2,200,248	175,000	2,375,248	5	14,221,705	15,944	997	21,000 00	.....	18,978 84
Northampton	10,124,713	2,540,000	12,664,713	5	54,564,940	61,182	1,299	25,925 00	.....	114,498 90
Northumberland	6,572,396	444,291	7,016,687	4	29,045,116	41,441	611	.....	20,702 87	51,240 50
Perry	2,510,147	200,000	2,710,147	5	14,091,973	20,000	621	60,126 00	1,000 00	28,105 99
Philadelphia	502,415,563	8,646,919	511,124,482	2	1,022,249,564	674,022	1,016	51,091,141 67	2,017,948 82	10,220,493 64
Pike	1,815,000	200,000	1,965,000	5	6,815,448	13,265	511	21,000 00	4,000 00	12,425 00
Potter	956,425	45,485	1,107,908	6	6,911,415	11,265	511	21,200 00	6,438 53	12,256 72
Schuylkill	18,624,511	918,892	19,808,403	6	97,976,665	116,488	841	3,000 00	.....	153,262 66
Snyder	2,465,000	200,000	2,665,000	5	9,646,442	15,894	679	.....	.....	17,861 48
Somerset	3,242,500	667,400	4,049,388	4	16,196,952	25,226	552	.....	.....	31,378 00
Sullivan	524,017	72,100	596,117	4	3,566,705	4,277	328	.....	624 24	5,291 02
Susquehanna	3,000,000	500,000	3,500,000	5	21,376,800	37,503	549	14,000 00	.....	31,996 16
Tioga	5,366,990	598,699	6,474,689	3	19,424,067	35,697	552	49,324 69	15,000 00	46,237 84
Union	1,956,570	200,000	2,156,570	5	4,956,000	10,000	261	.....	2,800 00	14,000 00
Venango	8,101,025	464,718	8,565,743	4	34,260,172	47,925	715	221,600 00	.....	81,000 00
Warren	3,000,000	450,000	3,450,000	5	14,000,000	14,000	1,000	.....	.....	35,000 00
Washington	14,144,206	1,197,159	15,341,365	4	46,094,101	48,443	949	103,000 00	23,000 00	70,745 00
Wayne	1,912,000	344,200	2,256,200	5	17,873,600	33,148	721	.....	.....	23,975 38
Westmoreland	12,097,290	1,000,000	13,097,290	4	47,092,290	52,984	1,000	6,000 00	.....	65,866 49
Wyoming	1,603,856	222,117	1,825,973	5	10,125,595	14,595	694	5,000 00	.....	15,900 00
York	13,792,623	2,577,431	*16,314,599	5	70,701,187	76,134	1,008	.....	.....	.....
	1,097,729,844	165,999,429	1,111,968,977		3,478,837,851	3,521,791				

No official returns from the various county records of the assessed value of the real and personal property of the whole State have been published, except that since the State Revenue Board's report of 1870. The following approximate estimate of the State tax was taken from the county treasury, and blue-tenths of it collected in fact, though not so returned by the officers.

The fourth column gives the multiplier required, in ten figures, to bring the assessed to the true cash value. In a few counties, Chester, Delaware and Erie, and measurably in Montgomery and Philadelphia, the assessment is actually made upon the cash value. In others the assessed is shamefully below the cash value; in one, the triennial report of the State, only one-fourteenth. Since 1867 we have had no return of real estate, and if its aggregate assessed value was brought up to the law and the oath of all Assessors, County Commissioners, and Boards of Revision, would be a fact of astonishing increase.

The fifth column puts in figures my idea of the true cash value of the property of each county.

*Taken from the returns to the Board of Revenue Commissioners in 1863; the present County Commissioners having been repeatedly requested, neglect to make returns since that period.

The sixth column contains population as per census of 1870. It was developed in the seventh column, in a basis from an estimate of the aggregate property to estimate the wealth of each county. The old and wealthy counties would exhibit a higher value to each person than the newer and poorer counties. Only take the average is $267, on true valuation, and $132 on assessed values. Each one must judge for himself how far the figures in the seventh column are correct or truthful.

I have had these tables struck off in advance of my report for the benefit of the different County Commissioners and Assessors to these returns and to how each county stands in relation to the other counties of the entire State. Each of the sixty-six counties, acting for itself, has resulted in a sad lack of uniformity. WILLIAM J. HAMILTON,
Commissioner of Statistics.

September 1, 1873.

FIRE RECORD.

Store and Dwellings Burned at Marion, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1873.

We publish this morning Mr. GEORGE H. THURSTON'S third letter on the improvement of the Ohio river. The fourth will follow within a day or two.

THE Democrats of Pennsylvania have no opinions to express on the Tariff question. They are waiting to find out what side of it they are on.

JEFF. DAVIS is reported to be very much pleased with the Bourbon platform and ticket in Ohio. So, also, are the Democratic managers of our own State. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

DAN. RICE wants to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1875. He may very properly claim that he belongs to the ring; but until he gets the indorsement of the Philadelphia Democratic ring he will have no chance.

THE particular duty of the Democracy, at the present juncture is, according to an Eastern organ, to "permanently impress popular sentiment with their power as an united and determined political organization." Just so. And when Democracy has accomplished this remarkable feat, we shall be ready to believe in the possibility of a man's lifting himself into the air by the straps of his boots.

SOUTHERN papers state that JUBAL EARLY has written a letter "vigorously defending" JEFF. DAVIS'S late treasonable speech before the Southern Historical Society. Unless the defense in question shall be vastly more "vigorous" than was his opposition to the Union arms during the war, the performance may be set down as weaker than homœopathic soup—or one of the *Post's* daily jeremiads concerning the corruption of the Republican party.

MARYLAND papers describe the recent discovery, in that State, of the fossil rib of a whale which was imbedded in the soil of a valley about two hundred feet below the average level of the surrounding country. Send it out to AKRON, O. of Ohio, with whose early existence the animal was probably contemporaneous, in order that the question as to what period of the earth's formation it belonged may be definitely determined.

GEN. SPINNER, the United States Treasurer, is not a lawyer, and his legal opinions are not, therefore, worth much. He writes a beautiful hand, and his autographs on government paper are valuable; but in matters of law, the opinions of the Attorney General are by most people preferred to his. Which is but natural; and consequently, his opinion that a Congressman cannot get rid of his back pay by giving it to the United States, should have been addressed exclusively to the marines.

EX-GOVERNOR FOSTER makes a point-blank denial of the story lately started by the Democratic press, that he was about to be rewarded by the administration for his recent severe articles concerning certain active leaders in the rebellion. He pronounces "the whole statement to be an intentional and villainous falsehood, for which there is not the smallest foundation in point of fact." This is quite positive; and now it is to be hoped that those papers which have given circulation to the falsehood will observe the propriety and necessity of at once correcting the injustice.

THE President of the Wilkesbarre Convention stated, while the ballot for Supreme Judge was pending, that Judge LUDLOW could always be depended on for his "Democracy." True. Judge LUDLOW never forgets, whether on or off the bench, that he is a Democrat, and he always gives his party the benefit of any judicial doubt that may arise. He believes the Registry law of the State unconstitutional and will so decide, if elected; and any Republican who votes for him, in Philadelphia or out of it, must do so with the full knowledge that he will go as far on the bench, to serve his party, as any Democrat in the State would do.

THE enterprise of the New York papers is taken for granted, because they blow about it so much; but there are a great many things going on that they know nothing about, and never find out until they become accomplished facts. The revival of ship building has been going on steadily for more than a year; but the New York papers have just made the important discovery that our mercantile marine is fast attaining its old proportions; and the marvelous growth of the iron trade—the work of years—they also a new fact for them. They have, of it, first, from the English papers, and straightway began to gather up the data for demonstrating what has been patent to Pennsylvania eyes for a long time past. By and by these New York papers will find out that that city does not comprise the whole United States.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* presents figures to prove that grain can be shipped from St. Louis to New Orleans and Liverpool sixteen cents per bushel cheaper than by way of Chicago and New York, and in twenty-five days less time. These facts being conceded, the puzzle remains, why do the farmers of Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota keep up a chronic war on the railroads for cheaper rates, while the Mississippi river, running by their doors, furnishes them with what they are contending for? The river, with its cheap rates, runs by unheeded, and the farmers continue to ship by railroad, at a dead loss of ten cents on every bushel of grain! The fact is unquestionable; but who can explain it? What is the cause of the unexampled delusion which has seized upon the minds of Western farmers, leading them to prefer a dear and slow to a cheap and speedy method of transportation? The Granger cries out for cheap rates; and yet, when they are offered him, refuses to accept them. The riddle is incomprehensible.

A LEADING New York journal thinks it looks as though Pennsylvania were about to "carry off" the Empire State. Referring to the inauguration of the work of bridging the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie, in connection with a certain splendid enterprise having for its object the control of a continuous railroad line from Boston to San Francisco, the paper in question says: "It may be doubted whether New York has much reason for congratulating itself upon the result, especially if we are to judge of the probable future by the recently elected officers and directors," whose names and residences it thereupon proceeds to give. "There is not," it exclaims, in the whole list a single representative of New York or of New York interests," Pittsburgh and Philadelphia having taken almost full control; adding with undisguised bitterness: "It looks as though Colonel SCOTT, having digested New Jersey, was preparing to swallow New York and New England. Then, after squaring charging that the people of New York lack thrift and enterprise enough to stand alone, it winds up its complaint by satirically observing: "Our first and best, and perhaps only remedy is to annex New Jersey and Pennsylvania to Messrs. Tom Scott and Co., to the Empire State." There is really no occasion for all this sourness. Pennsylvania is not to be blamed for New York's dearth of men of insight and courage. Indeed, the latter ought to be grateful that somewhere beyond her borders there exists the talent for dedication, the executive spirit, the tireless energy, the never-vacillating purpose, the comprehensive grasp, the forseeing faculty, which her own representative capitalists and industrial leaders lack. Or does she want to play the dog-in-the-manger?

PATENTS AT VIENNA.

When, some time ago, we called attention to the meeting and probable results of the International Patent Congress at Vienna, we were not aware of the failure which had overtaken Mr. Minister JAY'S proposition. It was known that the Archduke RAINER, as chief of the directors of the Exposition, had approved of the project, that the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs had sanctioned it, and that the representatives of several important governments had expressed sympathy for the object admitted of. There appeared, therefore, no room for doubt that the Patent Congress would be held. It seems, however, that high Austrian functionaries, perhaps even the Emperor, took alarm at the epithet "International," a word of most sinister omen just now in Europe to the ruling classes and especially to royal persons and their friends, and on reflection they refused to call an assembly which could be justly described by no adjective less terrible or less suggestive of social mischief and revolution. The Congress would be international or nothing, and the statesmen of Berlin and London declined not less emphatically than those of Vienna to countenance a respectful use of the odious word. Such at least is one explanation of the fact that the assembly which was formally announced as an International Patent Congress has turned out to be a mere meeting of gentlemen of divers countries, to compare and discuss their different patent laws, without authority to assimilate or modify them. Certainly the explanation receives some color of probability from the circumstance that the representatives of the United States, Switzerland and Greece are said to have been invested by their respective governments with powers appropriate to the members of a body qualified to establish a general patent law. At the assembly as it proved to be, of course their legislative commissions would be of no avail, and they were mere debaters like the rest.

It does not follow, however, that the meeting in Vienna has been wholly abortive or without desirable results. The men assembled from various countries were familiar, theoretically and by experience, with the entire subjects of patents and patent legislation; were eager to learn whatever might be of advantage to the great interest concerned, and were quite free from national prejudices and narrowness. While in the Congress, if we may so call it, there were some who declared themselves hostile to the legal protection of inventions, the opinion was maintained by a very small minority. The great majority of the members professed confidence in the doctrine that, if not a universal law, judicious legislation in every country is essential to the cultivation of practical ingenuity, and to the full development of the practical arts. In favor of these views even foreigners derived arguments from the example of the United States. German members were especially enthusiastic in their commendation of American legislation on the subject, and pointed with emphasis to the fact—frankly conceded—that at the last World Expositions almost the only "epoch-making inventions" exhibited were brought from the United States. Such a fact, they argued, afforded sufficient proof that monopoly in the matter of inventions is no hinderance to progress. As evidence of the influence of legal protection in stimulating invention, Germans also recalled the fact that, while in Prussia, where the acquisition of a patent is for the most part dependent on the favor of important persons, hardly fifty patents are granted in a year; in England, where some protection is extended, two thousand patents were granted between 1866 and 1869, and in the United States where the protection is complete, twelve thousand inventions were patented during the same period. The effect of the discussion was, we are told, greatly to recommend the American patent laws to the favor of the members of the Congress.

On the other hand, the American view that the holder of a patent may enjoy its exclusive use, met with little favor. The opinion of the Congress, embodied in a resolution, was that an opportunity should be given to persons engaged in the same manufacture to come to an agreement with the inventor or the owner of the patent by which they might enjoy the advantages of the invention. The European members, for the most part it should seem, took the ground that an inventor is even bound under proper conditions of indemnity, to permit all who desire it, the use of his invention. Against this resolution the Americans contended zealously, but were outvoted, and consequently, the opinion that a Congress can not get rid of his back pay by giving it to the United States, should have been addressed exclusively to the marines.

Improvement of the Ohio River.

NO. III.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In my last letter I presented the bearing that the increasing population of the nation had upon the improvement of the Ohio, and the comparatively small expenditure yearly for a number of years required, even if thirty millions of dollars were the necessary outlay to attain the hoped-for result. Let us look a little into the wealth and the increase in wealth of the territory of the Ohio valley during the past *twenty years* only.

In 1850 the valuation of property, real and personal, of the seven States of the Ohio was $2,089,002,632; in 1860 it was $5,171,001,897; in 1870 it is given in the census at $10,726,839,301,—the valuation of that of the whole United States being only $30,068,518,507. In the eighteen sea coast States, the valuation in 1850 was given at $4,324,577,745; in 1860 it was stated at $8,060,198,734, and in 1870, according to the census, it is $14,229,302,389. From this it would seem that the valuation of property in the seven Ohio States had increased, in the past *ten years*, over *one hundred* per cent., and in twenty years over *five hundred* per cent.; while in the Sea-coast States it had increased only seventy-five per cent. in the past, ten years, and about three hundred and thirty per cent. in twenty years, including in that period of time California with her great mineral developments. Under the same ratios of increase, as in the past ten years, the census valuation of the Ohio States will be in 1880, or but a little over sixteen years from now, over thirty-two billions of dollars—more than ten times our national debt. This is allowing the increase to be from 1870 to 1880 the same per cent. as from 1860 to 1870, and from 1850 to 1860 only one half that per cent. At the same period the Sea-coast States would, under the same ratios, be given at only a little over thirty billions. It will easily be seen from these statistics, how soon the seven Ohio States will as much exceed the eighteen Coast States in wealth as they will in population.

It is assumed in all governments that statesmanship is the crowning talent of its rulers, and that the carrying out of measures which, while meeting the wants of the people in the present, prepares at the same time for the greater needs of the future, cannot fail to be that most conducive to the continued prosperity of a nation, and the expenditures, therefore, the least burdensome to the masses. The improvement of the Ohio is not merely a question of the transportation wants of the thirteen million people inhabiting now the seven Ohio States, with property valued at ten billions of dollars, important as the question is under such figures; but it is a question inside of sixteen years, of over twenty-five millions of sectional population and thirty billions of property.

What shall be said for the States of the Mississippi valley, who feel to-day, as well as those of the Ohio, the imperative necessity of addition to the transportation facilites of the nation of such a grand water highway as thirty millions of money will render the Ohio? In 1850 the value of the real and personal property of the eight Mississippi States was returned at only $706,963,959. In 1860 it was stated at $2,534,564,571; in 1870 it is given at $3,811,206,291, notwithstanding the great loss to four of the eight States in personal property by the consequences of the rebellion. For nearly all the purposes of national progress the Ohio is as important to the eight Mississippi States as to those of the Ohio. In sixteen years from now, then, there will be not only the vast population of the latter States, and their vaster wealth, but that of the other river States needing, in the same degree, cheap transportation facilities as the Ohio can be made to furnish.

Considering that at least all times assumed that from eight to ten years will be needed to complete any system of improvement of the Ohio productive of navigation facilities demanded even now, it would seem from the few statistics presented that no time is to be lost in setting about the work if the necessities of the people are to be met.

Twenty-five per cent. of the population of the United States, *forty* per cent. of all the States and Territories, and *forty* per cent. of the census return of the real and personal property of the nation, needs, and asks, that the Ohio be sufficiently improved to meet not only the wants of to-day, but those that the millions of the nation about will be of such immense magnitude in the years now so near at hand. In view of this, a very decided and earnest interrogation comes sharply into play. Why should not nearly a preponderance of political and commercial power of the nation rest content with the expenditure of a few thousands annually on this great highway and their representatives vote cheerfully away millions for defenses and improvements of the seacoast yearly? The axiom "to peace prepare for war," may be a very good one. Is there not, however, as much wisdom in expending equal millions to meet the wants of the people, from whom the sinews of war must come in time of need, in developing the country and preparing to win the genial victories of peace, which enrich instead of impoverish the nation?

Is it not time that one-half of the people instructed their representatives in Congress that if the Atlantic States want millions for harbor improvements, that of the interior of the great Ohio valley must have as much for the improvement of their water-way? We can show that the trouble about the improvement for the Ohio, being begun, on a scale sufficient to accomplish desired results disappear, even if thirty or forty millions should be needed in the course of eight or ten years? Especially, as during the period of its appropriation, the Ohio and Mississippi would be receiving the yearly augmenting their political as well as commercial power? Directly or indirectly that expenditure comes from the people in fifteen States from more. It is only about three hundred dollars for the Ohio, to each one now existing in those States. This is without any statistical account of the present prospective mining industries of this great region, which must be in proportionate ratios, surpassing in extent that of Great Britain, Belgium and France, the three great iron manufacturing fields of Europe, as seven to one. Is it necessary, in the knowledge of what their manufacturing interests have been to those nations, to show what would be the action of their statesmen did similar facts exist within their governments? Are not the facts in relation to the industries of those nations equally of force for our instruction as if existing here? The whole series of figures in this letter give such plain inferences that all reflecting minds will see that not another session should pass, without the work being begun on a scale to meet amply the evident necessities.

Respectfully, GEORGE H. THURSTON.

PITTSBURGH, September 3.

SEVERAL Western Boards of Trade have memorialized the managers of the St. Mary's canal, to extend the time for opening the canal, which is advertised to take place on the 15th of November. It appears that this unusually early closing has been decided on in the interest of the contractors who are doing the excavating. This work can be done quicker and at much less expense by securing the necessary cuts before the ground is frozen. It is urged, however, that other and more important interests should be considered, and that this early closing of the canal may cut off from market a great many thousand dollars worth of iron, copper and grain. This would be little short of a calamity to the producers of the Lake Superior region. Some of the property thus shut off from the markets of the East would doubtless have to remain where it is until the opening of navigation in the spring, and that which was shipped forward by other routes would be subjected to increased expense.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County District,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KIGGER, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

FROM BROOKVILLE, PA.

A Bad Place for Medicine Men and Undertakers—New Signs of Activity—The Future of the Borough—The Political Situation—Great Enthusiasm for Gordon—More Hotel Facilities Needed—Personal.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, September 5, 1873.

The weather at present is beautiful and the atmosphere invigorating beyond description. The physicians and undertakers complain that "it is lamentably healthy here now," while cemetery lots might be marked "no sale." This place, which since the writer's last visit to it, fourteen years ago, was always a brisk and flourishing town, has, since the completion of Bennett's branch of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, taken a fresh start, broken out in a new place, as it were, and there is every indication that in ten years, instead of containing a population of three thousand as it now does, will be a city of from twelve to fifteen thousand inhabitants. As one of the many indications of the improvement of the place, and the necessity for an enlargement of its border, permit me to refer to the sale of lots for the last few days advertised in the COMMERCIAL, to take place at the depot adjoining the borough, on Tuesday next. Over seventy-five of these lots could have been sold at private sale, but the gentlemen having the sale in charge, desiring to give all a show for their money positively declined to sell on any other way than as advertised, at auction. Lots on the main street having recently sold for $150 per foot, some one had to stake out ground which could be purchased at a less figure, and hence, Shannon Carrier, et al., have filed the bill.

Between the Conferees, the sitting of court next week, and the sale of lots on Tuesday, quite an exciting time and large crowd is expected. In reference to the excursion train not to take place from Pittsburgh on Tuesday, to convey passengers to the sale, it may be stated for the information of those interested, that in order for a free excursion fare not been countermanded, it could be carried out as at first published. Of course it is not designed to fill up a whole train with a lot of "dead beats" at such private affairs, but who heard the free excursion trains to lot sales near Pittsburgh on all occasions; but any decent looking man who makes application and states that he desires to attend the sales, will have no trouble, if on hand at the Union depot on Tuesday morning to get The Great Western Band will positively be on the train. A rare opportunity to invest either in a home or for speculation, has not been offered anywhere in a long time.

As to political matters hereabouts, it affords me pleasure to be able to say, truthfully, that everything looks lovely. The people, without distinction of party, seem to be almost a unit here in support of Judge GORDON. He will receive a handsome vote in all the counties in this section of the State; but the way the people will support him in Jefferson and Clarion, where he is so well known and respected, will just be astonishing. The Republican county ticket is also confidently expected, will be elected by a handsome majority. The county Treasurership is the only fight, in the contest for which a good deal is being watched with considerable interest, the candidates being Capt. JOHN B. WILSON, Republican, a hard-working, intelligent mechanic, who has never before held or asked for office, and his Democratic competitor, D. D. MCPHERSON, who has been in the Sheriff's office six years—three as deputy and three as principal. The race for this office, it is said by many, will be rather one-sided. The idea of the Democratic statistician pointing out of the Sheriff's office into that of County Treasurer before he settles up the business of the first named, does not seem to be a delicate one, even with many of his own party friends. Prominent Democrats here say WILSON will have from three to five hundred majority.

In the way of hotel accommodations, Brookville is well fixed as far as they go, but there is not enough of what is understood as first class hotels to relieve this want, as far as possible, John S. Hall has been here for years and still a good basket, is contributing no little. Mr. K. assisted by his most amiable and accomplished better-half, is daily demonstrating that he knows how to run a hotel full as well as a bank; and to those who know him in the latter business, that is putting it rather forcibly. The Franklin House is delightfully situated, on the main street, is most gallantly furnished, it will be appointments having been in the rooms, and all other modern improvements.

Among the Pittsburghers here to-day, may be noted Mr. T. J. Conlon, who as well represents the interests of the printing house of Morgan-stern & Co., Is and 81 Market street. Tom is working like a beaver, and appears to be meeting with success.

JOHN.

PERSONAL.

A gentleman who has just returned from Long Branch, says the pressure for the appointment of Mr. Roscoe as Chief Justice has been very strong, the New York bar being practically a unit in his favor. Mr. Conkling, to whom it is generally believed the appointment was offered, is not in the race. There is a strong movement in behalf of Judge Matthews. The same gentleman says the President told a friend last week that he had decided on the name of the appointee.

It is said that, anticipating the resignation of Governor Cooke, she President has offered that position to Edward Beale, a native of Washington, who is known in connection with the construction of a road to San Bernardino, He is a grandson of Commodore Truxton.

SHAKESPEARE, from recently discovered documents, it appears, had no ownership in either of the theatres in his time. Mr. J. O. Halliwell, in a letter to Shakespearian scholar, has found a series of papers, including the lists of the original proprietors and shareholders, in which Shakespeare's name does not appear. In an old affidavit by the sons of James Burbage, it is stated that in the "Globe and Theater," Shakespeare, Heminge, Condall, Phillips and other players, were partners in the profits of the "House," but in the "Blackfriars" in regard to the "Blackfriars Theater," the affidavit states that Shakespeare, Heminge, Condall and Richard Burbage were owned as players.

It is not generally known that among the many other interesting incidents in the life of President Andrew Jakson he was twice married to the same woman, a former Mrs. Rachel Robards, daughter of Mrs. Donelson, the widow of Colonel John Donelson, an emigrant from Virginia to Tennessee. On account of the first marriage of Mrs. Robards to Captain Robards, application was made to the Legislature of Virginia for a divorce, and was granted. Subsequently it was discovered that the petition had been granted. Supposing that she was freed from matrimonial bonds, Andrew Jackson and Mrs. Robards were married in Natchez, in 1791. In December, 1793 it was ascertained that the proceeding in the Virginia legislature was simply an authorization for a suit for divorce to be entered in a Kentucky Court, and that suit not just been brought in a manner legally. Much chagrined, but determined to be honorable and correct, Jackson left Natchez, and rode to Nashville in March, 1794, took out a license, and was again married.

The Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., has done a tasteful thing in inviting Mrs. FRANCES WILLARD to the Professorship of Æsthetics. A woman ought to understand the science of beauty, and here as a living illustration of her theories.

Theodore Tilton is reported to be going to the editorship of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the old Democratic organ.

William Cullen Bryant, in the eighteenth year of his age, is about to set out on a trip around the world. He isn't quite ready to wrap the drapery, etc.

The heirs of ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER, of New York, have agreed to compromise the suit begun by Mary Frances Wade. The lady, it will be remembered, was Wade and was found wanting. Kaltbrenner, and the old man backed out of a promise to gratify her.

A San Francisco negro has written a play called "Alexander the Great." Of course it is a tragedy. The work stretches across 1,800 sheets of foolscap, and opens with an assemblage of 10,000 Persians—of the Persians who were tar-tish in the background. The negro, who is a barber, rejoices in the name of Issachar Shakespeare Joel I. Amos, patronymics enough to stretch the Bayard drama.

William Tuttle, who emigrated from England to New Haven in 1635, can boast of one thousand descendants, who assembled last Wednesday, at the cradle of their race, and speeched and dined. It is reported that there were many delinquent Tuttles who did not attend.

The Symptoms of Health.

Health has its symptoms as well as disease. The clear eye, the fresh complexion, the steady hand, the firm step, the unclouded brain, briskness of spirits, and a disposition to look on the bright side of anything, are indications that the animal machinery is in perfect working order. Happy are they whose running gear of life is in this excellent condition, and fortunate too are they who know how to bring it into such a condition if disarranged. All who have experienced or witnessed the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters upon the weak, broken down, desponding victims of dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, rheumatism, nervous debility, or premature decay, know that in this supreme tonic and alterative there exists a specific principle which reaches the very source of the trouble and effects an absolute and permanent cure. *E Pluribus Unum* might aptly be inscribed on the label, for the preparation is a galaxy of remedies condensed into one irresistible antidote.

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE

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Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

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DRY GOODS

AND

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Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

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As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,

1873.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pittsburgh Female College,

Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President.

The Leading School for Ladies in Pennsylvania, and one of the first in the United States.

Elegant buildings, thoroughly finished and refitted in fine style. Well selected course of study. Thorough teaching.

EIGHT DEPARTMENTS,
TWENTY-FIVE TEACHERS.

The departments of Drawing and Painting, and Vocal and Instrumental Music, have been re-organized, and hereafter diplomas will be granted to those who complete the prescribed course. Seven Teachers will give instruction in the

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

The coming year. All are cordially invited to call and examine the buildings, and make themselves acquainted with the superior facilities afforded by the College.

Applications for admission can be made either by mail or in person.

The Fall term will commence SEPTEMBER 10.

Charges less than any school affording equal advantages and accommodations. Send for a catalogue.

Newell Institute.

YOUNG LADIES' DIVISION, No. 255 Penn avenue.

BOYS' DIVISION, (Removed to) 47 Sercomb street, near Penn.

Time of Re-opening September 8th.

Applications received on and after September 1st.

Spacious and tasteful Rooms in both Divisions.

Pupils facilitated in every branch in the East, in supplying first-class preparation for College. Young Ladies prepared, as heretofore, for Vassar.

The same THOROUGHNESS characterizes the teaching in all the classes.

A Preparatory Class will be organized in each Division. Terms, $30 per half Session.

For Regular Terms, &c., see Catalogue at Book and Music Stores.

STEADY SUCCESS FOR TEN YEARS largely established through EFFICIENT Teachers, warrants Principal in soliciting confidence and continued support.

J. R. NEWELL, PH. D., Principal.
H. NEWELL, Assistant Principal.

Willard School,

FOR

Young Ladies and Gentlemen,

28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.

The Seventh Academic Year will begin MONDAY, September 1st, and is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.

The Two Schools, hitherto separate, will be united at the beginning of the Session.

The School Hours will be from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The Course of Study embraces all the branches of a thorough, Solid and General Education, together with full instruction in the German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages.

For Course of Studies in the several Departments see Circulars, to be had at the Book and Music Stores.

Applicants for admission received on and after Monday, August 25th.

ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M.,
Principal.

TTh8

Pennsylvania

MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PA.

For Boarders only. The Twelfth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 10th.

The location is elevated and healthful, the grounds ample, and the buildings large and commodious.

Thorough instruction in Classical, Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of cadets.

For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PEARSON, No. 23 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

Pennsylvania Female College,

FIFTH AVENUE—EAST END,

Opens Wednesday, September 17th.

Offers every advantage for a thorough Education. Preparatory Classes to be formed. Students of all branches received. Diploma given upon completion of regular course.

Colleges reached via Rouge or East Liberty station, Pennsylvania Railroad, and via Pittsburgh, Oakland & East Liberty Street Railway.

For the accommodation of students, the college wagon will also run at stated hours along Fifth avenue from the head of Anderson's avenue, and from the corner of Penn, passing through East Liberty via Penn avenue and Highland.

For further particulars address

JAS. BLACK, D. D.,
PRESIDENT.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Re-opens SEPTEMBER 24th.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Rev. GEO. WATSON, Vice-Principal. Situation: One Hour from New York City; exquisite river scenery; healthfulness proverbial, and absolutely free from malaria; building elegantly furnished and with modern conveniences. Advantages unsurpassed in all departments. Pupils can enter at any time. Circulars for the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel, N. Y. Art Collections; Mr. Wm. Mason, Musical Education; Philharmonic Rehearsals and best Matinees attended; a refined Christian Home, providing the advantages without the distractions of city life.

LINDEN HALL,

A MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR GIRLS,

In the village of Lititz, Lancaster county, Pa. The 80th Annual Session opens AUGUST 27.

Rev. H. A. BRICKENSTEIN,
Principal.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
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A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal,
Will Re-Open SEPTEMBER 17th, 1873.

Application for Boarding Pupils may be made to Mrs. E. J. Smith, Pierrepont street, and by letter till the room be filled.

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Presents strong attractions to parents and guardians. A pleasant home; thorough instruction; healthful discipline; well-selected library; apparatus. Send for a catalogue. Liberal discount to clergymen.

CHARLES JACOBUS, A. M., Prin.,
New Brighton, Penn.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—

This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. WARKHAM, the Principal, so ably known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be found at the above address after 5 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

Special Announcement.

Having purchased from the firm of Messrs. Overholt the balance of their Entire Stock of the

CELEBRATED BRANDS OF

WHISKIES,

KNOWN AS THE

A. & H. S. Overholt,
B. F. Overholt & Co., and
H. S. Overholt & Co.

We are prepared to furnish the trade with the above brands, who age ranging from 1 to 9 years old.

We have also on hand and in store a large stock of the well known

McKim, Moore, Finch and Fountain
And other PURE

RYE WHISKIES,

At all ages to suit. Our Stock of IMPORTED

Cognacs, Ports, Sherries, Gins

&c., are among the largest, all of which we offer to the trade at very reasonable prices. Call and be convinced.

J. K. Lanahan & Co.

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193 LIBERTY ST.,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Marbleized Mantels,

Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.

HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.

COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.

GREAFSEY FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.

STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office, Store and School, assorted. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.

Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.

JAMES OLD.

DRY GOODS.

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McKEE'S,

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New Silks,
New Cashmeres,
New Satines,
New Camel's Hair Cloth,
New Alpacas,
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New Cloths,
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New Flannels,
New Prints,
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New Gloves,
New Corsets,
New Handkerchiefs,
New Shawls,
New Redingotes.

A COMPLETE STOCK

New Fall Goods

JUST RECEIVED BY

A. D. M'KEE,

(Old Barker Establishment),

59 Market Street,

Grand Opening

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FALL STYLES

IN

MILLINERY,

AT

Joseph Horne & Co.'s

MONDAY and TUESDAY,

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We shall display a large Line of

Pattern Hats and Bonne's,

Together with a full and complete assortment of

Everything in the MILLINERY LINE

An Inspection of the Stock and Patterns by Milliners and Dealers solicited.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

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For Grocers, Confectioners and Flour Dealers.

New and attractive designs in Printing, on Sacks done at short notice and at cost.

We have a large stock on hand, of our own manufacture, a large and well selected stock of

BROOMS

Which we offer to the Trade at lowest wholesale prices. Send for price list.

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Public or Private Buildings with our simple but

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TTh8

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NEW Stripe Silks,
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NEW Plain Pongees,
NEW Stripe Pongees,
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SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

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Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, form or to London (Liverpool), Queenstown and Glasgow.

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STREET IMPROVEMENT

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Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 15 miles of the road, having precedence of all other liens, are the best property in our entire county, and are now offered at 90 and accrued interest, free from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Monday Evening, September 7, 1873.

Attention has been chiefly attracted to-day to the New York market, where the disrupting of the half clique in gold has demoralized the other markets, both in stocks and government.

It seemed doubtful whether the gold cliques were compelled to let the market drop, driven by the necessity of taking up their gold on which they had borrowed money, or whether finding it impossible to advance the market in face of all natural causes to the contrary, they turned on the street, attempted to sell out their holdings and make up their losses by going short of the market. Whichever be the case, the premium went down to-day to 17c. Carrying governments and stocks in sympathy.

The gold bearing bonds are off '58s, 1 per cent.; '62s, 2 per cent.; 65s, new, 12 per cent.; '67s, 1 per cent. In the stock market the Vanderbilt shares hold their own on the list, while the rest of the list shows a general decline.

The full settlement of the Geneva award of $15,500,000 is now accomplished, as is the last payment of the French indemnity. Both payments were made on Saturday, the French government paying 250,000,000 francs. The last million of the Geneva award was paid, $930,000 in called bonds and $620,000 in gold, the latter being the only actual money used in the transaction, the balance being paid in called bonds.

Both transactions have attracted the attention of the whole commercial community, and skillful manner in which the syndicate have conducted the transfer of the British payment to the United States government without disturbing the money or the exchange market is worthy of special commendation.

Money stiffened up to seven per cent. and one sixteenth, under the influence of an active demand, and the bad bank statement.

The *Times* gives the following report of the Saturday market:

The impression is that Jay Gold and his brokers are selling the cash gold as it comes in upon them, and making the market at whatever price the trade and investing demands may render practicable, and the other demands may require. Whether this course in closing up the large amount of contracts yet outstanding for later delivery, they have not yet given any hearty sanction, or (because they could not speak) lavished money upon their favorite "repos" to renew money upon their favorite "repos" to renew money upon their favorite "repos" to renew

CITY MATTERS.

The Sharpsburg and Etna Gas Works.

In Saturday's commercial, in noticing the operations of Mr. Gesner's invention for manufacturing gas from petroleum, it was stated that the Pennsylvania Gas Company had purchased the works of the Sharpsburg and Etna Gas Company. This was an error. The latter company have simply taken a contract to supply the former company with petroleum gas, and the officers are now engaged with petroleum gas at the works as well as the old coal gas apparatus, and will continue the business.

The Razor Slasher Caught.

The colored man who is suspected of having assaulted Mr. Blanchard, with a razor, was arrested on the 16th of August last, on the suspension bridge, and was committed to jail, where he has been for four days in the dungeon of said building, and he says he is ready for trial. The reason of the delay in bringing him to trial is not known to the public. The prisoner is confined in a cell about 10 feet square, and has been for the past two weeks or more without any bedding, and the only furniture in the cell is a stool. The prisoner is entitled to a speedy trial, and if he is not guilty of the crime charged against him, he should be released from confinement at once.

The Government Buildings.

The Commission appointed to select a site for the new government buildings met at the office of the surveyor of customs, yesterday morning, for the purpose of hearing the official report announcing the agreement of the action of the Commission in relation to the location of the Custom House, Post Office and Sub-Treasury building, at the corner of Grant street and Smithfield street. The Secretary, Mr. Steel, read the report, which was approved, and Mr. Steel and Secretary were authorized to sign and transmit it to Washington. There was no discussion manifested in open session, however, as it was the intention to keep the matter quiet for the present. Should circumstances necessitate disagreement, as is anticipated, then the minority will sign in earnest.

Non-Episcopal Methodist Conference.

The Conference met yesterday morning at the usual hour, and after religious exercises Rev. J. L. Jennings was chosen as Chairman of the Committee on Statistics, in the absence of Rev. Dr. Hamilton, who was excused from serving in the capacity.

Rev. G. O. Wenrich, of the Committee on Home Missions, moved that as there was a wide field in this department, that ever a generous support be given, and urge the people to more liberality in the support of the church, and to the consideration of the claims of this department of the work of the Conference referred to.

At the session the Conference adjourned for the purpose of holding the annual meeting of the Aid Society.

On motion the officers of the Conference were selected as the officers of the society.

The Treasurer, Brother Wilbur Miller, read the report showing receipts from all sources during the year, $2,824 88, and the amount in the hands of the Treasurer, $2,500 00.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to examine and report on the claim of superannuated ministers.

Brother Miller was re-elected as Treasurer for the ensuing year.

The Committee on Claims subsequently reported the following appropriations: Rev. J. Spencer, $100; Rev. H. Lemon, $100; D. R. Hemmon, $50; Rev. J. Crabbs, $50; Mrs. Williams, $100; Mrs. Rev. Mrs. Mitchell, $50; Mrs. Cooper, $100; Mrs. Rev. Mr. Brown, $100. The report was adopted.

On motion each pastor was requested to ask a collection for the Aid Society, some time during the year, and therefore an opportunity for life members.

The last Board of Managers, consisting of Revs. Wenrich, Hamilton, Wilson, Jennings, Dr. Collier, Rev. W. G. Ellison and T. P. Scott, laymen, were re-elected.

The afternoon session opened at half-past one o'clock.

In the fraternal visitors from Maryland wished to the interest of the Conference with a view of returning home, a suitable paper was read by the Committee on Fraternal Relations, expressive of the feelings of the conference toward the visitors, and also the people represented thereby.

Farewell addresses were then delivered by the visitors, Drs. Bates and Southerland, expressing their great pleasure with the proceedings of the Conference, being a reciprocation and hoping for organic union in the no distant future.

They were briefly responded to by Drs. Collier and Cox.

The committee in the case of Rev. F. A. Day reported that he had advised the Second church of Pittsburgh to withdraw from the denomination, for which conduct he was censurable. Conference, by motion, censured Brother Day to the unanimous vote.

A committee was elected to investigate the status of the Second Church, Pittsburgh, and report to Conference at next session.

The Committee on Home Extension reported appropriations for the ensuing year. Pending the discussion the hour of adjournment arrived.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The report of the Register on the discharges in bankruptcy of Sarah M. Nichols, was confirmed absolutely.

George B. Chamberlain presented a petition for discharge in bankruptcy. The usual order for final examination and second and third meetings was issued.

In the matter of John P. Miller, bankrupt, a rule was granted on Levi Stoop and others, to show cause why they should not pay over to the assignee certain moneys in their hands belong to said estate. The argument upon the motion for an injunction in the case of Thomas H. Hall vs. Jacob Painter, was adjourned until to-day, by consent of counsel.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The jury sent in the case of John Shoemaker vs. James Eagan, indicted for assault and battery, which was taken up on Friday last.

In the case of James Carville, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Adam Hoerr, a safe prosecutor was sentenced on payment of costs and imprisonment.

James McKeeon was tried on an indictment for larceny, founded on the oath of Mary Ann Hall. The defendant was charged with stealing a cooking stove and other utensils, valued at $45.

William McClung was tried and found guilty for fractious assault and battery, on oath of Lewis Waterman.

The case was found guilty on trial on an instrument for larceny, on oath of Theresa Wise. Was sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for two years. The accused was found guilty of stealing a pocket book containing $5 from the pocket of Mrs. Knapp, a passenger on a car of the Citizens' Passenger Railway.

W. D. Jenkins, who stood guilty to two indictments for larceny, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Workhouse on one, and two months in the Workhouse on the other.

Penal List for the Week.

Thomas Snyder,	Joseph Lavender,
Richard Lenn,	Martin Myers et al.,
Thomas Lynch,	John Hamilton,
Charles Bene,	Stewart McCracken,
Henry Bush,	Henry Rich,
James K. Mauch,	Gottlieb Lang,
Daniel Ryan,	Frank Hook et al.,
Timothy Keating,	Patrick Ryan,
Patrick Calligan,	Matthew Youngsinger,
Louis Waterman,	Oliver Tate (3),
W. J. Bowen et al.,	Lavender,
Rachael Bowen,	Elizabeth McGarvey et al.,
James Gray,	Thomas Gray.

District Court—Judge Mc parrick.

The jury trials in this Court were yesterday adjourned for the week, owing to the press upon the members of the bar in quarter sessions. The "Docket" ready for the Supreme Court, and the further notice that they would be engaged all of this week on the argument list in the Common Pleas. Both of which the week the argument list in the District Court will be disposed of, and the week following jury trials will be resumed, as stated. The present panel of jurors were discharged finally. The same course will be adopted in the Common Pleas, as the panel was found impracticable to get right at work with jury trials until after the Supreme Court docket was disposed of in the Supreme Court, which is always about the first two weeks of term. In view of this fact, it is contemplated by the members of our bar to ask the Legislature to direct the sessions of the Supreme Court for the district to commence the first month earlier than at present. As it is they convene a month later than they did the two years ago, an act of Assembly having been passed in the session of 1871-72 to that end.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

A very complete and gratifying change was last night wrought in the condition of dramatic affairs at this elegant place of amusement. The crude petty performances that lacked only the "hook" to be genuine troupe was unfortunately as weak and nerveless as it was meant to be realistic and startling; but the last week of the season opened on the evening, fully came up to the anticipations of the public in point of attractiveness, and more than met the expectations which had been entertained in this regard. Falconer's "Eileen Oge" is unquestionably one of the best dramas of Irish origin that ever saw the artifice and color, that has ever been placed upon the stage of this city. The dialogue and the incidents of the play are somewhat strong and sensational, it is unusually free from the trash of which sensational dramas are generally composed, and there is any one particular fault about it. It is the interwoven with which the various dramatic situations is approached. Pathos and humor, however —will and sensational—are so deftly woven into the warp and woof of the drama that the interest of the spectator unflaggingly from beginning to end.

The manner of its presentation was unexceptionative. The mounting was as it very seldom, if ever, has any play been better put upon the Pittsburgh stage, so far as scenery and stage accessories are concerned. The acting was excellent. Miss Emma —it is almost unnecessary to speak at all. Suffice it to say that in the thoroughly characterized and admitted claim to the character of a great artist—a great artist in interpreting force, in versatility and in comprehensiveness. And her support was admirably portrayed. Our limited space compels us for the present to omit some individual mention which we should be well pleased to give. The entire company, however, has been chosen with like discrimination. Those scattered favorites—Miss Mary Summers, Miss Willa Young, and Messrs. Irving, Collins, Dempsey and Conway, sustained themselves with all their old time ability, and received, as we are pleased to say, a most hearty welcome from the very large and cultivated audience present at the first performance before the footlights. The new accessions to the company, too, promise well, and under very favorable circumstances. Miss Emma Wingfield, in the part of heroine "Eileen," Miss Kittie Baker as the pleasant "Bridget," and Messrs. Hoyt and Holmes, in their respective roles, showed themselves anxious to deserve, and thoroughly capable of winning, popular approval and success. Manager Shaw and Stage Manager Reid are to be heartily congratulated, alike on the sterling quality of their company and on the auspicious circumstances under which the season opens. The same play will be repeated to-night.

The Academy—Black Crook.

After all the talk about the immorality of such plays, it is a little surprising to see the audiences which always attend upon the performances of "The Black Crook" in Pittsburgh. There are professions for the excuses they make for absence from home in the evening; and it is perfect safe to guess that in many a household in the neighborhood in the city proper, merchant and banker and broker were constituted "present and accounted for" on the ground of "lodge meeting" or "particular business" at the office or store; while nearly every one of them was at the Academy to see the ever-to-be-seen. There is so much by way of consolation for wives and families.

As to the great spectacle itself, it is safe to say that in no public—in no country, belief diversimemento and the variety acts that are introduced to fill the vacancies in plot and the stage waits—has it ever been equaled in Pittsburgh. The outfitted of several seasons' experience, Messrs Bidwell & MacDonough have chosen a most strongest company in a dramatic point of view; while the novelties thrown in are of the very best character. Nearly everybody has heard A. M. Bernard in his original Sam'l Snow, who have not should embrace the earliest opportunity to do so. Ada Percival, Kittie Rhoades, director of the "Peace Jubilee," he is immense, while Arthur Hernandez, as "Prof. Levy," the famous cornet soloist, and Young Americus as "Madame Parepa Rosa," are funny to the last degree. Baby Bernard, in her specialties, and Jenny Denison, in her peculiar dances, deserve special mention. The ballet troupe is directed and led by Millie Lago and M. Bagnidine, short marks of hearty approval. The transformation scene which closes the play is the most beautiful yet presented in the public. The best way to judge of the reliability of the foregoing statements is to visit the Academy to-night when the second performance of the "Crook" will be given.

Alma's American Theater.

The attendance at this theater last evening was very large, few seats being unoccupied in the lower part of the house, other situations to the contrary notwithstanding. Each member of the new company is a young one, and even rapidly in the favor of the public. An entire new bill will be given to-morrow afternoon, which occurs to-morrow afternoon.

Tristin's Varieties.

As was predicted, the new variety placed at the disposal by Harry Williams, stage manager, by Gaetano and Tristine, charged with a large department of render at discretion. The bill was one of the best of the season, and will be followed up a better one this evening.

THE GLASS TRADE.

Card from Messrs. Knox, Kim & Co.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We see in your paper an article copied from the *Labor Tribune*, stating that we had broken away from the glass manufacturers, and were going to start our factory and pay the last year's wages. This is an error, as we did propose to pay the wages of last year, especially as it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all manufacturers that it can and be done, and that a reduction of wages is the only thing that can be done to enable them to run their works with a profit. KNOX, KIM & CO.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Thirty-third Street Question.

A Lively Fight in Select Branch—The Matter Referred to a Special Committee—Objection to the Second Avenue Pavement—Consolidation of the Mayor's Investigation Committees, &c., &c.

SELECT COUNCIL.

After the summer recess our City Councils returned to their work yesterday, and transacted a considerable amount of business.

After the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting, Jay Gould, which were approved.

Petitions, remonstrances, &c., not giving rise to debate were called for.

Mr. Rider, petitions for a sewer on Market street and for privilege of constructing private sewer through wharf at Point. The petitions were received and that for the sewer on Market street was referred to the Street Committee.

With the other petition the member submitted an ordinance allowing the privilege asked, which was passed finally.

A SEWERAGE SYSTEM WANTED.

Mr. Hunter presented a communication from the Board of Health, asking for a general system of sewerage of the East Liberty valley. It is stated that Baum street improvements have been and are being made, while no sewerage plan, so much needed by reason of the filthy and are being made, is provided for.

The report was referred to the Survey Committee in connection with the City Engineer.

Mr. Phillips said he understood that the matter was under the hands of the Engineer.

Mr. Raffery, petition for gas lamps on Fountain street. Referred.

Also, plan of grade of Fountain street and grades of Strawberry alley grade, both of which were approved.

Mr. Morrow, bill of Mr. S. B. Cooper, Messenger, for $10. Approved and ordered to be paid.

Also, bill of Messrs. Graff & Co. for damages sustained stable by construction of sewer run over blower by private property. Referred to the Street Committee.

FIRST SOUTH OF THIRTY-THIRD STREET POINT.

Mr. Jones presented a petition signed by over one hundred citizens of the Twelfth and Thirteenth wards asking Council to pass the ordinance suspending the ordinance providing for the contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad with reference to the vacation of certain streets and the erection of bridges by the company over them.

Mr. Wagner objected to some wrongful the gentlemen in presenting the petition and designated the place. (Laughter.)

Mr. Smith said he had a remonstrance signed by three thousand citizens which signatures so much had been paid five dollars per day to obtain.

Mr. Mc Aleer presented a remonstrance against grading of Clark alley and one against sewer on Webster avenue. Referred.

Also, an ordinance repealing an ordinance for the establishment of a sewer on Webster avenue. Passed first reading.

Mr. Lloyd, petition for water main on Atwood street. Referred.

Mr. E. H. Smith, resolution requesting the Fire Commissioner to report cost of change of location of Twenty-five alarm bell. Passed.

Also, petition of Mr. Gessner to erect a small back frame building on the Fourteenth ward.

An ordinance accompanying the same was passed finally.

Mr. Riddell petition for crossing corner of Forty-fourth and Willow streets, Seventeenth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, petition and ordinance for privilege to erect a frame addition to building on Butler street. Passed finally.

Mr. Kirk, petition for gas main and gas lamps in Reineckville. Referred to Gas Committee.

Also, remonstrance against change of grade of Butler street. Received.

Mr. Kirk, petition for widening of High street, East End. Referred.

Mr. Kirk, petition for the widening of Conrad street, Twentieth ward, with ordinance providing for the same. Passed finally.

Also, petition of Mr. Mann & holders on E. worth avenue praying for the assessment of damages caused by reason of the grading thereof.

Mr. Scully, petition relative to width of Second avenue, between Liggs and Brady streets. Referred.

THE SECOND AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Burgwin, communication from citizens of the Twenty-fourth ward, remonstrating against the kind of pavement chosen by the Commission for the improvement of Second avenue. In connection with the remonstrance, Mr. Burgwin said that the Commission had originally adopted a stone pavement, but subsequently, by some unknown influence, changed to some unknown, they had changed to a wooden pavement. He did not object to the action of the Street Commission, but their action was questionable, as he was also their power. He stated that the cost of the stone pavement was about $2 per square foot and that at $500,000, but he believed that it would cost half as much as the wooden.

Following is the remonstrance:

We, the undersigned property holders interested in the improvement of Second avenue, respectfully represent that we are unqualifiedly opposed to the grading of the first section, and said grade having been recently determined by a majority of the Commissioners for said avenue, for the following reasons:

First. Because of the utter worthlessness of wood pavements, as has been fully demonstrated in this and other cities; and more particularly would it be unjust for the avenue, on account of the immense heavy traffic—perhaps the heaviest in the city of any other city—continuously passing over it.

Second. That we have been informed and we believe that the contract was previously legally awarded for a stone pavement, at a cost of two dollars and ten cents per square yard over the wood, and we believe that no disinterested party will dispute the fact that stone pavements will last many years.

We therefore respectfully notify you that we will resist the improvement of the avenue with wood, and urge the adoption of a stone pavement, to be laid with wood, by all legal means within our reach.

The paper was on motion of Mr. Burgwin referred to the City Solicitor to report the law and the facts in the case.

Mr. Galvin, petition for steps on Garde alley, Twenty-seventh ward. Referred.

Mr. Smith, petition for sewer. Referred.

Mr. Haines, petition for opening of Short street, Thirteenth ward. Referred.

Mr. Goldthorpe, petition for opening of Smith's way to Sarah street, South Side. Referred.

Mr. Mc Aleer, petition for sewer. Referred.

Mr. Riddell offered a resolution providing for the consolidation of the Riddell and Jeremy Committees, both being engaged on the same work. Mr. Riddell stated that the chairmen of both committees were agreed in the consolidation of the committees to avoid interference and clashing.

Mr. Gregg thought he was satisfied with the arrangement, and on motion the resolution was adopted.

In Common Council Mr. Harra objected and said it was a crisis on the part of one of the committees to shield themselves from the responsibility of failure.

TRANSFERS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Phillips presented a communication from the Controller, as per action of the Finance Committee, requesting the transfer of appropriations as follows: From No. 5 police to No. 13, contingent fund, $4,-000; from No. 8 police to No. 13, $1,000; from No. 9, $2,000; from No. 10, $2,000; from No. 11, $2,000; from No. 12, $2,000; from No. 13, $2,000; from No. 14, $2,000; from No. 15, $2,000; from No. 16, $2,000; from No. 17, $2,000; from No. 18, $2,000; from No.